

# The Illustrated War News.



*Photograph by C.N.*

GERMAN INFANTRY WEARING THE NEW HELMET, WITH VENTILATION-KNOB INSTEAD OF SPIKE: AN INNOVATION IN ENEMY EQUIPMENT.



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE pressure of events is again, as might have been expected, growing more fluid: the tense concentration on the Balkans is relaxing, and creatures of the human race are becoming aware that there are other battle-zones in Armageddon outside Serbia. The attitude is a sane one; it does not minimise the gravity of the situation in the Near East, but it helps man to realise that the part is not the whole, and that in the long run the whole is more important than the part. The whole has always been more important than the part, but it is the habit of excitable people to think in crises, and to think so strenuously in crises that one point alone obscures the wider range of vision. The Near East has been our momentary crisis. We have become intensely excited about it. We have thought and talked of little else. We have been full of views of what ought to be done and what ought not to be done, and what the Powers that Be were going to fail to do because they would not take our inspired advice. But the crisis ignored us; amid the whirlwind of our admonition, it developed itself steadily along the slow lines of circumstance. And the events which circumstance permitted to be accomplished have been accomplished; so that already, with the easier attitude in Greece and the



### AN "ENEMY" ESCUTCHEON! THE UNITED ARMS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY!

At the top in the middle is the shield of the Imperial family, with the Golden Fleece suspended from it. At the foot is the family motto: "Indivisibly and Inseparably." On either side are the arms of the united provinces of Austria and Hungary.

landing of the Allied forces, some are beginning to question the soul as to the reason and uses of all this excitement.

The truth is that, though excitement is a human attribute, it is a futile attribute. It leads us to concentrate too fiercely on details. When Germany and Bulgaria invaded Serbia, there were quite a number of admirable citizens who at once assumed an attitude of eloquence, proclaiming that campaigning in France, Russia, Italy, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and East Africa had now come to a stop. Henceforth the war was to be lost or won between the Danube and Monastir. The invaders have now conquered practically all the territory between the Danube and Monastir, but the most resolute of these prophets would kill you with a look if you admit that the war was at an end and that the Allies were going to sign a miserable peace in the course of the next seven days. They would tell you not to talk nonsense. They would point out that the Allies on the Vardar had not struck yet; that their strength and position were becoming more excellent daily; that the Greek muddle was on the way to settlement; that the Russians were getting ready, and were doing well on their front; that Italy was accomplishing wonders at Gorizia; and that our advance on Bagdad was full of promise. They would tell you, in fact, what had all the time been obvious—that is, that the war, even though the Germans were getting through to Constantinople, was *not* going to be lost or won between the Danube and Monastir. They would tell you—what again has always been obvious—that, in spite of our setbacks, we are going on with the war until we win it. Indeed, they might have told you this themselves since the beginning if they had bridled their excitement and stopped to think. But they do not stop to think—they have the crisis habit. They will treat the war as though it were a daily event; they



THE VICTOR OF CTESIPHON: GENERAL C. V. F. TOWNSHEND.

We have mentioned elsewhere that General Townshend received high praise from Sir John Nixon for his "excellent handling of the troops" at the battle of Ctesiphon, near Bagdad. General Townshend is cousin and heir presumptive of Marquess Townshend. He has seen much active service in the Soudan, India, and South Africa.

Photo. by Elliott and Fry.

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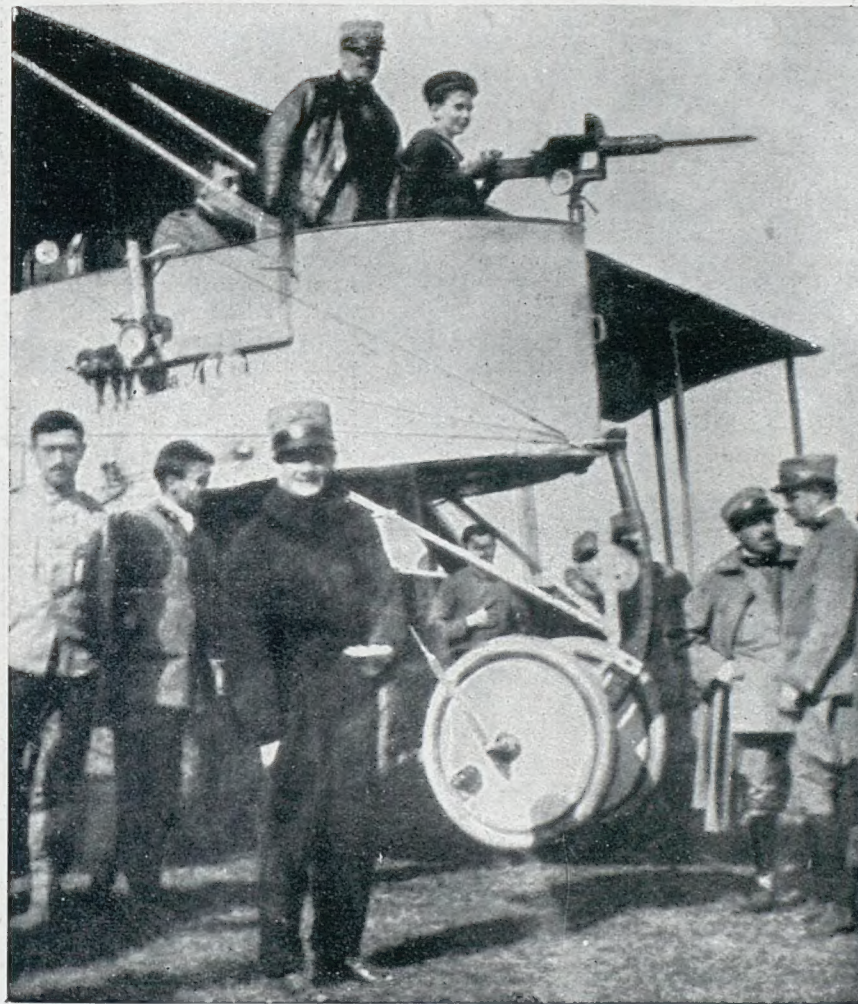
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THE ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE AT THE FRONT: EXAMINING AN AEROPLANE.

The eleven-year-old Crown Prince of Italy is at the front. Prince Humbert, it is related, repeatedly begged in vain to be let go, until last September. The Prince's birthday was on the 15th, and his father sent to ask what present he would like. "To join father at the front, where our soldiers are fighting," was the reply. Refusal proved impossible.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]



"THE LOAN OF VICTORY": PREPARED TO TAKE HER SHARE.

"The Loan of Victory," as the National War Loan is universally called in France, has appealed to all classes. We give another illustration on the subject elsewhere. "Le 5 per cent." was the old name for a former loan of equal popularity, and the revival of the fund has touched everybody's imagination. We see an elderly dame collecting her life-savings to contribute.—[Drawn by L. Sabattier.]



allow their minds to be stunned by the impact of the events of one day only. It is a regrettable habit, for any day's news may distract them from yesterday's. They will be quite ready to turn from the gravity that is in Serbia, and foretell the winning or losing of the war on the Carso Plateau or among the marshes of Courland if Italy or Russia should make striking advances. Yet the position in the Balkans would not have changed in gravity. It will, indeed, change in gravity in no one spot, for the war is going to be lost or won between the Danube and Monastir, between the British Channel and Belfort, between Riga Gulf and Galicia, and in Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, and Gallipoli. We must look at the war whole. Ultimate victory or ultimate defeat will arise from all battle-fields.

The situation in the Balkans is certainly grave, though it has eased considerably. Greece still holds to her intention of remaining outside the war; but, in the face of the Allies' demands, she has given assurances which will guarantee the safety of the troops operating in Macedonia, provide them with an unfettered railway of supply, and will leave open an avenue of retreat should retreat be forced upon them.

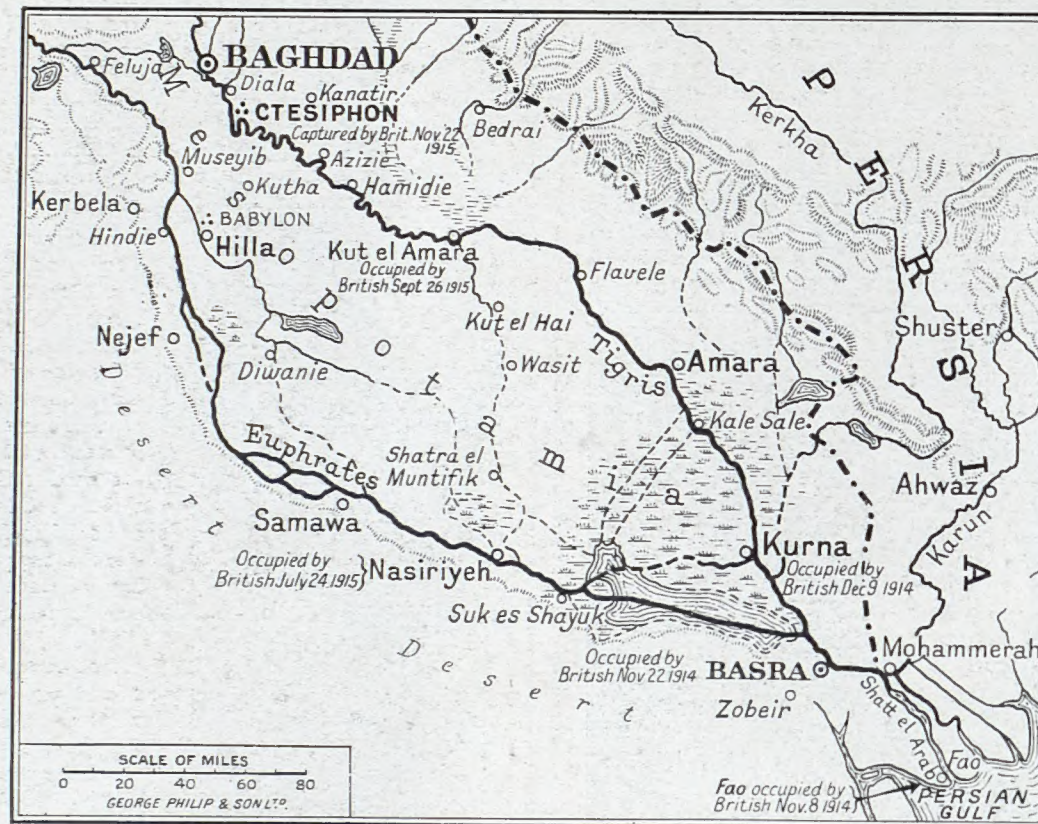
Apparently the demands have not been met in every respect, and details have yet to be smoothed out, but the vital points seem to have been granted and made secure by promises on our side of evacuation and

indemnity for damage after the war. This being so, the Allies will be able to act with greater freedom and security in the future. The assurances have not come too soon, for the enemy have reached an advanced point in their attack, and their movements indicate that they are preparing to come against the Franco-British and the last defences of the Serbians with great pressure. Rumour is the mistress in this troubled zone, but we can extract from rumour the perception that the Bulgars are slackening their assault at other points in the southern front in order to drive the Allies from their lines. There have been heavyish actions on the Cerna, and a battle of some ferocity appears to have taken place, or to be taking place, about the village of Krivolak near the Babuna salient. A victory here has been celebrated by both sides, though it is fairly certain that the French wing drove the enemy off, and even made some ground, and it is understood that British artillery was in action and did well.

The situation before Monastir has become a trifle enigmatical. The Bulgars, after gaining beyond Prilep, have either held up their advance of their own intention—perhaps to concentrate against the Franco-British

force—or they have been driven off by the Serbs. Monastir is apparently safe for the moment, and there are suggestions that a counter-move of the Serbs has reached either to Prilep or very near it; while the Serbs are

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THE BRITISH VICTORIOUS ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA: BAGDAD, THE GOAL OF THE PERSIAN GULF EXPEDITION: AND CTESIPHON, THE SCENE OF GENERAL NIXON'S VICTORY ON NOVEMBER 22.





GUNS IN SECTIONS ON MINIATURE "CATERPILLAR" WHEELS: HOW THE ITALIANS GET THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY UP THE ALPS.

This is one of the ways in which Italian ingenuity has proved itself able to surmount the tremendous difficulty that faced the Italian engineers who had to transport heavy artillery along the narrow, tortuous mountain tracks and pathways and up the steep hillsides of the Alps. The results of the Italian enterprise with the guns has been one of the greatest surprises for the Austrian defenders of the forts, who

considered themselves secure in their apparently unassailable and impregnable positions, perched high up on the summits of precipitous peaks. By taking apart the sections in which the guns were made and transporting each section separately on low trucks fitted with miniature "caterpillar" or "girdle" wheels, it has been found possible to gain almost any desired position—[Photo. Topical.]



said to have advanced to Krushevo, west of Prilep. In the north, the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgars are striving to drive the Serbians towards the Montenegrin-Albanian borders by converging attacks across the Kossovo plain. The Austro-German armies have taken Novibazar, Mitrovitza, and Prishtina—the gateways of the plain—according to their own claims, and have rounded up 20,000 prisoners in the process. The Germans, it might be said, are extremely prodigal in their reports of prisoners taken, having already to their credit more men and more guns than the Serbian Army ever possessed, every man, woman, and child apparently being soldier enough to grace a German triumph. In spite of this decimation by *communiqué*, the Serbs are fighting dogged rearguard actions in unbroken fashion. They still hold to the Kashnik Pass, and keep clear the road to Scutari, to which town their capital has been removed. There is not much of Serbia left now, but the little there is will call for the same stern and costly fighting as heretofore. And the slowness and costliness of that fighting are all to the favour of the Allies.

However the Central Powers are faring in the Balkans, there can be no doubt they are suffering embarrassments on their other fronts, and of these embarrassments that facing them on the Italian line is surely the most disturbing. The battling here has been going on with undiminishing fervour for several weeks, and obviously it has been going against the enemy. Along the Isonzo front, where Gorizia is the pivotal point, the Italians have been making their gains almost daily in spite of a very fervent resistance, and in spite of a defensive position all in favour of the



WHERE THE ITALIANS ARE PRESSING THE AUSTRIANS WITH EVER-INCREASING VIGOUR: GORIZIA, THE FALL OF WHICH IMMENSELY STRONG FORTIFIED CAMP WILL OPEN THE ROAD DIRECTLY TO TRIESTE.

Austrians. Gorizia itself is probably merely a shell, and it is the strong lines about the town, the railways and the roads it commands, that make it, as a position, so eminently significant. If Gorizia holds, the key of Trieste and the Adriatic is held. If it falls, Trieste is likely to follow quickly. And there are indications that its fall is imminent. The Italians, with the greatest dash and the most tenacious bravery, have been pressing forward to gain the command of the north-west flank of the place, as they have also forced their way on to the Carso positions that guard the town to the south. The advances have been progressive. On the night of Nov. 20-21 our Ally succeeded in carrying the heights of Oslava that overhang the town, and to hold these gains in the face of counter-attack. On this occasion, too, advances were made on the Carso near the church of San Martino; and, on the 22nd, deep lines of trenches on the fourth summit of San Michele and the church of San Martino itself were taken. Further fighting extended the front in the San Michele district, and to the north-west, on the Calvario crest, ground was gained. Fierce Austrian counter-assaults gave them back for a period some trenches on San Michele, but the Italians threw them out, consolidated what they had gained, and crept forward. The stern advance of the Italians along the front is undeniable. The Austrians have been intimidated to praise of their bravery, and to admiration of their excellent gunnery work. The gunnery attack, indeed, is singularly powerful, and it is easy to read into Austrian messages their dismay of it. In the same way, it is easy to perceive from Austrian reports that they have real

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**AN OFFICIAL PARACHUTE DESCENT: LIEUT.-COL. MAITLAND, WHO DROPPED 10,000 FEET.**

In bitterly cold weather, which made the conditions specially difficult, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Maitland, Royal Naval Air Service, made a bold parachute-descent last week, landing in Surrey. From a height of about 10,500 feet, Colonel Maitland, whose feat was undertaken for an official purpose, fell several hundred feet before the parachute opened. The descent occupied about fifteen minutes.—[Photo. by Birkett.]



**BOMBER OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE: FLIGHT-COMMANDER SMYTH-PIGOTT, NEW D.S.O.**

Flight-Commander Joseph Ruscombe Wadham Smyth-Pigott, R.N., has been awarded the D.S.O. for attacking the railway bridge at Kuleli Burgas, on the Adrianople-Dedeagatch railway, over sixty miles from the nearest point of the Aegean coast. He descended to within three hundred feet of the bridge before releasing his bombs, and was heavily fired on.—[Photo. by Russell.]



fear for the safety of Gorizia. An apologetic air flavours their battle notes, and already there have appeared some of those vague but exculpating protests which are meant to prepare the public mind for the worst. Gorizia is assuredly in peril. And, should it fall, more will be accomplished than the capture of a town, for the Italians will have accomplished one of the signal gains of the war. Even if Gorizia holds—and it must be recalled that doomed towns have shown a habit of holding out—the Italians will have yet done something of signal purpose in the war. They will have badly frightened the Central Powers, and will have forced them to concentrate enormous numbers of troops that they could ill spare from other fronts.

The Western front has again been quiet, save for a great deal of artillery work and much aerial bombing. The East has quietened also. The Germans have again shown an inclination to press forward towards Dvinsk, and have gained ground about Bersemunde, a favourite and fruitless point from which they attempt to bridge the Dvina. The



AFTER AN ARTILLERY DUEL WITH THE ITALIAN GUNNERS: WHAT WAS LEFT OF AN AUSTRIAN FIELD-ARTILLERY BATTERY.

Remarkable testimony to the marksmanship of the Italian artillery among the Alps is adduced by this illustration of the remains of an Austrian battery as found by the Italians on capturing the position. Little but scrap metal remained of the guns.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]

Russians, on the other hand, are pressing against the German flank north of Illukst, and threatening the line. There have been further Slav gains at Lake Sventen; and in the Galician area, on the Strypa, our Ally has once more broken back the Austrians, and, near Siemikowice, drove the enemy into the river, drowning many of his troops.

Perhaps the most glowing piece of work done by the Allies during the period under review is the success of the British force in Mesopotamia. Here our men have continued their advance with unhalting sureness. Gaining their way through the difficult country of the Tigris, General

Nixon's troops met and fought the Turks at Ctesiphon, about eighteen miles from Bagdad. Although the enemy was in strength and in good positions, he was driven off, and the victory was complete. Counter-attacks, pressed with heaviness, failed; and though the British, through lack of water, were forced to fall back to the Tigris, they returned and occupied the battlefield, the Turks retiring to Dialah, about ten miles from Bagdad. We lost about 2500 men; but the affair was, as the whole campaign has been, so brilliant that the excellence of the victory outweighs the cost.

LONDON: NOV. 29, 1915.



SURPRISED BY ITALIAN GUNNERS ON A MOUNTAIN ROAD: WRECKAGE OF AN AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT-TRAIN.

This is what the Italians after an engagement in the Alps found of an Austrian transport-train. The wagons had been sighted on a narrow mountain road, and an Italian battery turned its guns on it, making, as the illustration shows, havoc of it.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.





LEADERS OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST BAGDAD: GENERAL SIR JOHN NIXON AND THE OFFICERS OF HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

After capturing Kut-el-Amara at the end of September, General Nixon's force was some 120 miles from Bagdad by road. On November 16 Reuter reported that they had reached Azizie, within 50 miles of the city, and there have since been rumours of advances still nearer Bagdad. Sir John Nixon recently issued a letter to neighbouring Arab sheikhs to deny false reports of the enemy, and to assure them of

good treatment. "The British forces," he stated, "after defeating the Turkish forces entrenched at Sinn, have occupied Kut-el-Amara, and are now following the defeated Turkish Army up the Tigris." Mr. Asquith said of Sir John Nixon's expedition that there had not been, "in the whole course of the war, a series of operations more carefully contrived, and more brilliantly conducted."



## FINDING BURIED SHELLS BY SOUND :

### A REMARKABLE IDEA.

THE following is given here by courtesy of the *Scientific American*: "When the battlefields of Europe are reclaimed for agriculture, there is an ever-present risk of death or serious injury to farmers and horses from ploughshares coming in contact with buried, unexploded shells.

"The danger is regarded as particularly grave in certain parts of France, and recently an engineer was commissioned to devise a method for the discovery of such shells.

"The instrument devised by the French is an adaptation of the Hughes induction balance. The original instrument was able to detect a small-calibre shell at a depth of about forty centimetres (nearly sixteen inches). The apparatus is so sensitive that its user can detect by the sounds in the head telephones the proximity of a mere scrap of shell on or near the surface, or even a tin can.

"Two coils of large diameter are employed, the device being two induction balances used as one. The diameter of the coils is about twenty-eight inches. The winding of the primary circuit consists of twenty layers, that of the secondary circuit ten layers, on wooden spools.

"The two windings are placed one beside the other about one centimetre apart, so that the mutual induction of the primary and secondary circuits will be brought to the neutral state, resulting in the telephone-receivers remaining silent in the absence of any metallic mass in the vicinity. The desired sensibility is obtained by suit-



HOW SEARCH MAY BE MADE FOR UNEXPLODED SHELLS DANGEROUS TO AGRICULTURISTS: USING AN INDUCTION-BALANCE TO LOCATE THE BURIED PROJECTILES.

able telephones. The two receivers of the headpiece are connected, and the thickness of the diaphragm of each reduced to half that of conventional instruments. The primary periodic current is produced by four dry cells and an electro-magnetic vibrator interrupter similar to those on medical coils. A key or a pocket-knife brought near the centre of one of the coils ought to provoke a perceptible sound.

"To explore ground, the two coils—each of which comprises a primary and secondary winding—are placed on two vertical sticks attached to the ends of a horizontal bamboo. An assistant carries the device, and walks holding the coils of the balance a few centimetres above the ground. The observer, wearing a telephone headpiece and carrying a box containing the battery, condenser, vibrator, and regulating apparatus, follows—a flexible conducting cable connecting the exploring coils with the apparatus of the observer. Fragments of shells, or tin cans or boxes, near the surface produce a sound as intense as that made by a deeply buried shell, but it is easy to distinguish between. A superficial object exerts the greatest influence when near the edges of the exploring coils. A projectile deeply buried, on the contrary, exerts its maximum action when under the centre of either coil, and gives only one reinforcement of the sound during the passage of the instrument.

"Each coil explores a strip equal to its width; therefore two strips, each seventy centimetres wide, are examined during each passage. It requires about three hours for two persons to explore two and a half acres."





WHERE THE BRITISH ATTACKED A TURKISH DIVISION: AT CTESIPHON—THE GREAT ARCH AND FAÇADE, RELICS OF THE PALACE.

The great Arch of Ctesiphon bridges the centuries, linking up the war of to-day with the great King Chosroës, or Khosru, surnamed Nushirvan, "The Generous Mind," than whom no Persian king lived in greater splendour. That General Townshend's Division has there made a great attack upon the Turks lends vivid interest to our picture of the ruins of the great Palace Takhti Khesra, "The Throne of

Chosroës," once the glory of Ctesiphon, before that ancient city of Mesopotamia was ruined by time and war. This great arch and picturesque façade are all that is left of the structure. Ctesiphon is eighteen miles from Bagdad, to the south-east of that ancient city on the Tigris, whose name signifies "The Gift of God."—[Photo. by Shepstone.]





THE WAR IN EAST AFRICA: THE DEFENCE OF FORT SAISA—A GALLANT ANGLO-BELGIAN REPULSE OF SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

These very interesting photographs illustrate a gallant action on one of the far-away borders of the Empire in one of the many subsidiary wars caused by the conflict in Europe. The details have only lately arrived, although the fight took place last August. The scene was the remote frontier post of Saisa, on the Anglo-German border between Northern Rhodesia and German East Africa, between Lake

Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa. West of Lake Tanganyika lies the Belgian Congo, and east of it the German colony. The Germans dominate the lake and possess strong forces, which, it was recently reported, include the crew and guns from the destroyed cruiser "Königsberg." The fort at Saisa was attacked by a German force five times as large as the garrison, and accompanied by 18 guns and

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*Continued.* NATIVE AFRICAN TROOPS WHO FOUGHT WELL UNDER BRITISH AND BELGIAN LEADERS: ENTRENCHING THE BRITISH POSITION, SAISA. During the siege the Germans sent in a demand for surrender, which Major O'Sullivan indignantly refused. The photographs on the left-hand page show: (1) British and Belgian officers at Saisa, including Colonel Hodson (commanding the Northern Border Forces in Northern Rhodesia) and Major J. J. O'Sullivan (seated third from left); (2) A wounded native soldier; (3) A sentry on the look-out.





**TESTIMONY TO THE STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE SERBIANS: AUSTRIAN AMBULANCES.**

From accounts of the severity of the fighting in Serbia, the Austro-German Red Cross service is being severely tested in coping with the multitude of wounded. Their losses, it has been stated, have led to several demands for reinforcements. Fortunately, in the interests of humanity, and as our illustration above would imply, the ambulance department is well equipped.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



**BONNET-COVERS FOR MOTOR-VEHICLES: A WINTER PRECAUTION AT THE FRONT.**

That our War Office authorities have profited by the experiences of last winter at the front the above illustration of one precautionary detail in regard to motor-vehicles affords proof. Special covers of non-heat-conducting material of stout texture have been provided for the bonnets of vehicles, in order to minimise the risk of the water-circulation parts freezing.—[Photo. by Record Press.]





WITH THE WREATH IN ITS BOX: FRENCH AIRMEN ABOUT TO DROP FLOWERS WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES, WHERE A COMRADE FELL.

Instances of chivalrous bearing on the part of some of the German airmen towards dead antagonists have been mentioned in letters from the front; for instance, their sending word of where and how certain French airmen met their fate, and expressing regret at the circumstances. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the paying of the French airmen's tribute to one of their own dead comrades, of which

our photograph forms a record, was unmolested. A French airman, writes the sender of the photograph was killed within the German lines. On the news arriving, his comrades affixed under an aeroplane a box containing a floral wreath, with a wire to open the bottom of the box controlled by the pilot, to drop the wreath on the spot where the airman died.



## Little Lives of Great Men.

XLVI.—ARISTIDE BRIAND.

STILL on the hopeful side of fifty, Aristide Briand has realised almost to the full his political ambitions. That is, as far as office is concerned. His dreams of reform and amelioration remain for the most part unrealised. The fiery Socialist of former years has learned that social improvement is not to be won at one stroke. Experience of power has taught him caution. He is content to do his part to-day, and to believe that present effort is the best earnest of the future. This wonderful man, between whom and Mr. Lloyd George resemblances not altogether fanciful have been traced, began life in his father's café at St. Nazaire, in Brittany. There he talked politics with the guests, and became a public character. At considerable sacrifice he was educated at the college of his native town, was later equipped for the law, and admitted an advocate. He first came to Paris as the secretary of a Socialist body, and then joined the staff of the *Lanterne*. Since 1902 he has represented the department of the Loire. He was appointed Reporter to the Chamber on the Separation Law, which he carried through Parliament with remarkable address, thereby identifying himself with middle-class government, and alienating his old friends the Unified Socialists. In 1906 Briand was Minister of Public Instruction, of Fine Arts, and of Public Worship. In 1908 he was Garde des Sceaux and Minister of Justice, and from 1909 to 1911 he was President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. In 1912 he was again Minister of Justice, and the next year saw him re-elected



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND, FRENCH PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Photograph by Stanley's Press Agency.

President of the Council. During January and February of 1913 he was once more Minister of the Interior. Next year he resumed the portfolio of Justice. During his first Premiership he made his mark as a strong man and a clever tactician by his suppression of the postal and railway strike. He called up the strikers as Reservists, and those who refused were treated as deserters. This manœuvre broke the back of the strike without any actual appeal to armed force. Jaurès attacked Briand in the Chamber, accusing him of tyranny and of abusing the military power. Briand won his case in great measure by a dramatic appeal. "Look," he cried, "there is no blood on these hands!" That sort of stroke still tells in a French debate. It gave Briand victory, the more readily that it was an argument consistent with his past, when as a somewhat too fiery Socialist, and therefore suspect, he had expressed the Socialist's horror of blood spilled, even when it is an enemy's. Briand, in face of the common foe, has to-day no sentimental concern for the enemy, to smite whom France has postponed every minor consideration. M. Briand's return to power has only consolidated the resolve of the country to see the thing successfully through. In his memorable speech of Nov. 4, his theme was "peace through victory." Nothing else could satisfy France. Nor did she seek merely her own freedom, but the restoration of justice for the whole civilised world. Once again M. Briand proved himself the "Charmer of the Chamber." His manner, his matter, and his fine baritone voice have given him an especial claim to this title, invented by Mr. Dawbarn.





**PLANNING AN AIR-RAID ACROSS THE ENEMY'S FRONTIERS: FRENCH AVIATION OFFICERS MAKING THEIR PRELIMINARY STUDIES AT HEADQUARTERS.**

It is hardly realised, perhaps, when one reads in the papers that Allied aviators have made a successful raid over enemy territory to some place and dropped bombs on munition-factories, railway centres, barracks, and so forth, how much detailed planning and staff-work has been gone through beforehand at the aviation headquarters whence the raiders start. Every detail as to alternative routes is studied in

advance and traced on maps, the latest meteorological reports are consulted, the latest information about enemy artillery positions and garrisons in the district to be flown over is checked—everything that might affect the expedition is taken into account. The illustration shows officers of a French aviation squadron making these preliminary preparations.—[French Official Press Bureau Photograph per C.N.]





HOW LAKE SVENTEN, TEN MILES WEST OF DVINSK, WAS CROSSED AT NIGHT, UNDER FIRE OF THE GERMAN

As bold a stroke as any the Russians have made was the daring thrust forward which, in November, resulted in an important success west of Dvinsk, called at Petrograd "The Battle of Platonovka." Two Russian corps defending Dvinsk confronted the German advanced forces there, but broad sheets of water, known as Lake Sventen, four miles long, and Lake Ilsen, a smaller lake, divided them. In front, on some hills beyond

Lake Sventen, German batteries were massed, their fire commanding the lake and the intervening ground, a wide swamp. The situation of the divided Russian corps, each exposed to attack by itself, was hazardous, unless they could speedily join. Also it was impossible for the Dvinsk army to begin its proposed offensive against the enemy's main force. The daring feat illustrated above was thereupon undertaken—the crossing

GUNS: THE BOLD

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## GUNS: THE BOLD EXPLOIT THAT ENABLED THE RUSSIANS AT DVINSK TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE IN NOVEMBER.

of Lake Sventen and capturing of the hills beyond. To manage the apparently impossible task, Russian skirmishers crossed Lake Sventen by night on November 1, to a promontory facing the principal heights held by the Germans, and dug themselves in, regardless of the enemy's furious artillery fire. The Russian gunners on their side covered the crossing. They mastered the German guns, enabling the landing force

to hold out and receive reinforcements. The stretch of morass between the lake and hills and bad weather hindered progress for some days, the Russians remaining in the half-frozen slush under continuous rain and sleet. Then they rushed the hills and took the village of Platonovka beyond, enabling their two separated corps to close in and unite.—[Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen.]





**DRYING HIDES FOR THE ITALIAN SOLDIER'S WINTER KIT: A STAGE IN THE MAKING OF SKIN COATS AT MILAN.**

The conditions of warfare as waged at present on the Austro-Italian border, on snow-clad mountain heights for the most part, and in a temperature that falls at night considerably below zero, render the provision of warm clothing for the troops a matter of essential importance. The civilian population in Italy is hard at work making the necessary outfit for the soldiers in the shape of skin coats

and woollen garments. Here, for example, in the above photograph taken at Milan, we see the method of preparing hides to be made into overcoats similar to those worn by the British troops. It was stated early in October, by which time the Alps were covered with snow, from a height of 3000 feet upwards, that the Italians were amply supplied with woollen coverings.—[Photo. by Record Press.]





A CHURCH SET ON FIRE BY AUSTRIAN SHELLS: EFFECTS OF WAR IN A TYPICAL ALPINE VILLAGE.

The beautiful mountain villages in the Alps where the Italians and Austrians are fighting are suffering like those of Belgium and Northern France from the effects of bombardment. The photograph shows a parish church set on fire by the Austrians, but in this case, happily, Italian troops were able to extinguish the flames. Another case of a church being a centre of conflict was mentioned in a recent

Italian *communiqué*, which said: "Our continuous offensive on the Carso was crowned by success in the zone of Monte San Michele. An extended and deep line of trenches on the fourth summit of the mountain and the church of San Martino were taken by assault. The defenders were surrounded, and a large number made prisoners. The enemy immediately shelled the positions. —[Photo. by Brocherel.]





LEADER OF THE FORCE WHICH RECENTLY CAPTURED CTESIPHON, NEAR BAGDAD: GENERAL TOWNSHEND AND HIS STAFF IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Important news of the Mesopotamian Expedition was announced by the India Office on the 25th. "After a night march from Zeur," it stated, "which had been occupied on the 19th, General Townshend's Division attacked the Turkish position at Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad, on the 22nd. After severe fighting all day the position was captured, together with about 800 prisoners and large quantities of

arms and equipment." A later announcement said: "It now appears that no fewer than 1300 (prisoners) have been marched back to Lajj. Our wounded are reported to number about 2500. . . . The number of killed has not yet been reported. . . . General Nixon speaks in terms of high praise of the excellent handling of the troops by General Townshend."





THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRILLIANTLY CONDUCTED CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN NIXON.

We have already referred to the high praise bestowed by Mr. Asquith on the manner in which Sir John Nixon has conducted the operations in Mesopotamia. It may also be recalled that, in honour of his services there, he was recently appointed an Aide-de-Camp-General to the King. Sir John Nixon, who was born in 1857, had before this war seen a great deal of active service in the East. He fought in

the Afghan War of 1879-80; the Zamsht Expedition, 1879; the Mahsud Waziri Expedition, 1881; the Relief of Chitral; the Tochi Expedition, 1897-8; and he commanded a cavalry brigade in the South African War. Subsequently he held various high commands in India, and in 1912 commanded the Southern Army there. He is the author of "Notes for Staff-Officers on Field Service."





WITH THE "MAKE WAY" SIGN! A BATTLESHIP LEAVING A DOCKYARD PORT AT NIGHT—SHOWING THE SPECIAL RED LIGHT

While a battle-ship is leaving a dockyard port, the extra care needed in war time is met by a new regulation, as follows: "When one of his Majesty's vessels or other vessel in charge of his Majesty's officers, under way within the limits of the Dockyard Ports, hoists 'O' flag (International Code—Alphabetical) by day, or a red light by night, at the foremast head, all other of his Majesty's vessels present in the port shall hoist the Pilot Jack by day or show position-lights (two white lights vertical, eight feet apart, hoisted at the Peak, or if no

gaff, hoisted abreast  
by night, for the  
of the way of the





NIGHT—SHOWING THE SPECIAL RED LIGHT (INDICATED IN WHITE) AND THE POSITION-LIGHTS OF OTHER VESSELS.—DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.

's vessels or other vessel in charge  
by night, at the foremast head, all  
art, hoisted at the Peak, or if no

gaff, hoisted abreast of the maintop in the middle line of the ship or on the ensign staff) by night, as a general warning. The Pilot Jack shall also be hoisted by day, or position-lights  
by night, for the same purpose at Chatham Dockyard, and at the Signal Station at Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness; and all other vessels under way in the Dockyard Ports shall keep out  
of the way of the said vessel flying the 'O' flag, or showing the red light. . . ."





**FRANCE'S TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN'S FALLEN HEROES: FRENCH LADIES VISITING THE GRAVES OF BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN.**

Nothing can be more touching than the accounts that have reached this country of the compassionate regard and universal attention which the French people of all classes pay to the graves of our fallen British soldiers. They deck them with flowers and treat them, it has been said, with even more marked attention than the graves of their own lost ones; and in no country is more care and honour bestowed on the resting-places of the dead than in France. The war has brought out French feeling more markedly than ever, alike among soldiers and civilian non-combatants, men and women. We see in the illustration French ladies, who themselves, from their garb, have suffered bereavement, visiting the graves of British soldiers, on which also French hands placed the wreaths. — [Press Bureau Photograph per C.N.]





RECENTLY BECAME THE SEAT OF THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT: SKUTARI, IN ALBANIA—A REMINISCENCE OF THE BALKAN WAR OF 1913.

The Serbian Government has moved several times since the fall of Belgrade, and was located successively at Nish, Raschka, Mitrovitza, and Prizrend. An official telegram from Prizrend to Paris on November 24 stated that it had on that day moved again, this time to Skutari, in Albania. Our drawing, which appeared originally in the "Illustrated London News" of April 5, 1913, is interesting as giving a good

general view of Skutari, and as a reminiscence of the events of that time. It may be recalled that the Montenegrins were besieging it, but, at the instance of the Powers, allowed the civil population to leave the town. It was decided by the Powers that Skutari should belong to Albania, which should be autonomous, a decision the Montenegrins objected to.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]





AT THE DARDANELLES: A PARADE UNDER FIRE ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA; AND DISCOVERIES IN CAPTURED TURKISH TRENCHES.

These photographs are snapshots from the Dardanelles. In the first a battalion is seen at early morning parade. At the time that the photograph was taken the enemy's artillery were in action, and the muster was being held with shells bursting near. Photograph No. 2 shows a Turkish gun battery concealed underneath a double row of willow trees. The guns did much mischief, and were never

located until their capture. No. 3 shows a Turkish trench on the "Hill 60" of Gallipoli (described by the sender of the photograph as "one of the most ghastly positions on the Peninsula") after being severely shelled by ships' guns. A dead Turk (seen in the foreground) was found in the debris while our men were re-making the trench after capture.





SHOWING A SHELL BURSTING: ONE OF THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA BEACHES USED FOR LANDING STORES AND EMBARKING WOUNDED.

The locale of the above photograph is one of the beaches on the Gallipoli Peninsula, off which, as the illustration shows, a light jetty has been constructed for landing stores, and also as a place for the embarkation of wounded. The tideless nature of the Mediterranean facilitates the work of building, although rough weather has to be expected in winter. The office of the supply depôt at the place is

partly visible at the left-hand corner of the photograph. The picket-boat seen alongside the jetty head is about to tow off a lighter such as serve to take wounded to the hospital-ships. In the centre of the photograph may be observed a wide circle of foam, marking where a Turkish shell has dropped in the sea a moment previously.

S.  
(described by  
'') after being  
e debris while



## FRENCH HEROES DECORATED : AN INSPIRING REGIMENTAL REVIEW.

NOT only had I succeeded in arriving at my destination—a small village in Lorraine—but I was to witness a review of the regiment billeted there. This Territorial regiment, mostly composed of Basques and Landais from the region of Bayonne, Biarritz, and Dax, had forty men and officers to whom the Croix de Guerre had been awarded, and the review was in their honour. My friend was not to be a recipient of this honour. He had only joined the regiment a few weeks before, mobilised as a cyclist. Should I be able to discover him among that mass of men?

When he had found means of telling me where his regiment was resting (what Section X really meant) for a certain number of days, I still hardly hoped to get there. No women, whether wives, mothers, sisters, or friends, were allowed to visit soldiers in the war-zone. How was I to manage?

After many narrow escapes of being stopped, I found myself, two days after leaving London, in this little peaceful French village, packed with soldiers, who were playing *pelote basque* against the walls, marbles or a game resembling nine-pins in the roads. Two days later the review was announced for the next morning.

I was awakened at 6 a.m. by the noise of soldiers. I dressed in a manner to be taken, if possible, for an inhabitant of the village; and, when all the companies had gone by in batches towards the field where the review was to be held, the woman with whom I lodged, her daughter, and myself, started out following the drum-and-bugle band. We noticed, as we walked

along, a man behind us, whom I took for a soldier who for some reason was not taking part in the ceremony. Later, I discovered it was the Colonel walking quietly along alone. He was himself to distribute the decorations. We arrived at the field, which was some five or six metres below the road. The battalions and companies were already in place, and the band took up a position just in front of us, facing this great assembly of men.

It was a beautiful and picturesque scene, with the river behind, all lighted up by the early rising sun. But what made it unforgettable was this mass of blue-grey-clad men in the field at our feet. Then, as the Commandant galloped into their midst and gave the command of "stand at arms" for the arrival of the Colonel, the bayonets all went into the air and glistened in the sunshine in a single flash.

In what perfect harmony did they execute the movements! How was it that these men, so recently arrived from the front, were in such practice? They had only just come from a village which had been bombarded night and day. Though they themselves had not been in the first-line trenches, they had had all the fatigue work of providing for the men that were. There had been casualties among them every day from shells, and they never had a single day or night of assured peace and safety. They had been sleeping in cellars, packed together; they had also eaten and spent their leisure hours in those dark, miserable underground rooms. When,

after many weeks, they had been relieved, and after a few days' journey had found themselves in this peaceful village, they felt like men who had risen from the dead. At first, they mechanically sought shelter, and only gradually did they give way to the pleasure of throwing themselves full length on the grass of the orchards to sleep or of bathing

[Continued overleaf.]



A FRENCH DECORATION CEREMONY: THE COLONEL ADDRESSING HIS REGIMENT.



THE MARCH-PAST: THE BAND, FOLLOWED BY THE FORTY DÉCORÉS, PASSING THE COLONEL (SEEN STANDING ON THE LEFT).

In the upper photograph the *décorés* are seen standing directly in front of the flag, the rest of the regiment being massed behind and on either side.





THE GLORIOUS END OF A MOTOR-BUS! FROM SOMEWHERE IN LONDON TO SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

The prosaic motor-bus has played a prominent and unconsciously heroic part in the Great War, but not to all has it been given to achieve a "glorious end" in a shell-swept country, brought down by wire entanglements placed by the enemy to bar the way of our soldiers to success. From the broad and easy way of Fulham—or "somewhere in London"—to the perilous places "somewhere in France," is a

far cry for a motor-bus, but the modest vehicle has, in its way and degree, become to-day as historic as the war-chariots of ancient days. The life of a London motor-bus, like so many other useful things, and people, may be dull, but the chance of making a good end may count for some consolation! The motor-bus in war has played a quite valuable part for many months past.



fearlessly in the river. To these men, who had toiled in the most bombarded parts of the front, would not a review seem child's play, insipid? No, there was something which stirred them and held them. It was their flag floating in front of them—the emblem of all that they were fighting for.

After the Colonel had reviewed the troops, the men and officers from the different companies who were to be decorated came forward and formed themselves in two lines. The band came up near them and the flag, with its escort, took up a position just in front of them.

The battalions were then moved nearer up, so that they could see the *décorés* and hear the Colonel's speech. Motionless and silent the men listened. It was a splendid sight. The Colonel did not indulge in the literary or well-prepared patriotic speech one generally hears on these occasions; the language was curious: all the words would not have been found in a dictionary, but at any rate every man could hear what he said and all were pleased. Then he presented the medals. He had a word for each of the *décorés* as he pinned the Cross to their coats, and a friendly tap on the cheek generally took the place of the usual accolade.

When this ceremony was ended, companies and battalions rearranged themselves for the march-past. As they moved forward and passed in front of their Colonel, one saw plainly how glad they were to have this opportunity of honouring their flag, their officers, and their bravest men. This was not a spectacle for onlookers, it was a spectacle for themselves, and they appreciated it. With a crowd watching or applauding, the ceremony would have been less moving. One feels, on July 14, at Longchamps, that one is watching a show. I do not mean the soldiers objected to our little group standing above them in the road. They must have liked to see the children standing, sitting, or rolling down the green bank and advancing into the field to get nearer, till sent flying back by the

movement of the nearest soldier. Practically all these men were fathers of families and were hoping to see their own little ones again. Probably, many were thinking of their comrades left behind, those who had been buried in the bombarded district from which they had just come, who could never again enjoy the beauty of a sunny morning such as this one.

The bandsmen looked somewhat hot and exhausted—it is true they had not spared their lungs—then came the men who had won distinction. Some of them wore not only the Crosses which had just been given them, but also a medal presented to them a few months before by the British War Office.

In December, this regiment was in reserve near the British lines. It was called into action and gave help to the British so speedily and so well that the danger was averted. Every man of the regiment received a number of "Black Cat" cigarettes, and several officers and men were decorated, their medals being presented by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

When I saw these men close to me, I was surprised to find how old and worn they looked. There was hardly one in the prime of life. And yet they had manoeuvred like young men. I admired them all the more, for not only had they given up their family life, but they had transformed themselves physically. After twenty years of ploughing or the workshop, it had not been

easy for them to do a ten-kilometre march. Now they held their own with the men who were doing their military training in all the strength of young manhood.

Five days after this review the regiment vanished from this peaceful village. I know they are at the front, and again in a bombarded district. I know they are some three hundred kilometres away, but in which direction and for how many days or weeks, no clue has yet been given me.

GABRIELLE M. VASSAL.



THE FRENCH ARMY'S REVERENCE FOR ITS FLAG: THE COLOURS BEING BROUGHT FROM THE COLONEL'S QUARTERS—FOR A REVIEW.

"The flag is fetched with all due ceremony from the house where the Colonel is billeted. This is a little village within sound of the guns, where the 142nd Territorial Regiment is resting, and where a review took place in honour of the recipients of the Croix de Guerre."





THE AUSTRIAN BASE IN THE MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN: CATTARO, ITS BAY, AND THE WINDING ROAD INTO MONTENEGRO.

The Austrians have a torpedo-base at Cattaro, on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic, which has been considerably developed in recent years; also when the war broke out they were organising a coaling-station at Teodo, on Cattaro Bay. Cattaro itself is a seaport and strongly garrisoned fortress at the head of a deep, rock-girt bay (really a chain of three bays), or fjord, the Bocche di Cattaro, enclosed

on all sides by mountains and heights which, rising to 6000 feet, are covered by forts and batteries. Cattaro has been in permanent Austrian possession for just a hundred years, since 1815. It is situated in the extreme south of Dalmatia. Only separated from Montenegro by a few miles of mountain road, it serves as the base of the Austrian operations in that quarter.





**RATS—A GREATER TRENCH-WORRY THAN THE GERMANS! A FRENCH SOLDIER'S CATCH ON EXHIBITION.**

Rats have become a veritable plague in the trenches, both in the French and the British lines. Their swarms give more trouble, it has even been said, than do the enemy. Men off sentry duty, and lying down for a spell of rest, are tormented by their persistent attempts to get any food the men may have in their haversacks or their pockets. The rats, indeed, as letters from the front relate, will sometimes

gnaw through men's clothing as they lie asleep so as to get at anything eatable their sense of smell tells them a man has about him. Some are, as a soldier describes, "big grey brutes, the size of rabbits." Trapping the rats has to be undertaken almost as part of the everyday routine. We see one result above.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]





**'SHOWING UNACCUSTOMED ACTIVITY! OUTWARD-BOUND GERMAN CRUISERS SALUTED BY A HOMECOMING "U" BOAT—A GERMAN DRAWING.**

The German title of this drawing (a water-colour) runs: "Our Navy in the world-war: the crew of a homecoming German submarine salutes an outward-bound cruiser squadron." The subject is interesting in view of the recent naval activity in the Baltic and the Cattegat. An Exchange Telegraph message of November 13, from Copenhagen, said: "So far as the German war-ships are concerned the position

seems to be that, of 20 or 25 ships which went up the Sound yesterday, 17 of them and 1 cruiser returned to-day, speeding along as if the devil were following them. To guard against British submarines, a German cruiser and a torpedo-boat every day this week have gone up and down the international waterway." Mr. Archibald Hurd wrote: "We may be on the eve of more stirring naval events."



## HOW IT WORKS: XLVI.—WAR ILLUMINATIONS.

IN order that operations in war may be carried on by night as well as by day, artificial light in many forms has to be resorted to. One of these forms, known as the star-shell (Fig. 1), is a projectile fired from a field-gun, its fuse being arranged so as to burst the shell over the area to be illuminated (Fig. 2), or, alternatively, on impact with the enemy's

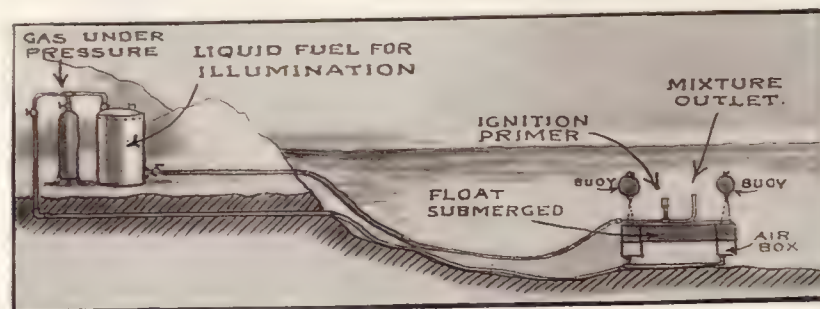


FIG. 7.—APPARATUS FOR SEA-SURFACE ILLUMINATION.

By means of the gas, buoys, and float the apparatus is kept below the surface at any depth, as required.

earthworks. This particular device is very useful for detecting troops attempting a surprise attack.

The star-shell fired from the 3-inch q.f. gun is fixed into a cartridge-case the base of which contains the propelling charge; every round fired, therefore, takes the form of fixed ammunition. The corresponding shell used in the 6-inch howitzer and its propelling charge are, on the other hand, separate units. The star-shell itself is constructed on similar lines in each case. The body of the shell is an iron cylinder having a copper driving band round it near the base. A steel nose is attached to the body and screwed in at the forward end to take a fuse, either time or percussion, or a combination of both. The percussion-fuse carries a striking needle supported on a thin copper diaphragm. The diaphragm collapses when the fuse receives a smart blow on its nose, and the needle is driven against a percussion cap, in that way igniting the "quick-match," which passes down the tube shown in the centre of the shell and communicates with the bursting charge in the base.

The shell has a wooden lining, and carries between this and the central tube a number of cylinders, each containing a composition which ignites from the quick-match in the central tube (See Fig. 1). These cylinders are scattered as the shell bursts, and burn for a considerable time, giving

out a brilliant light (Fig. 2). When used for "ranging," star-shell should be burst at such a height from the ground that the "stars" are all burnt out before they reach the ground. Otherwise, the herbage may be set alight and the smoke so produced obscure the target.

Small illuminating shells holding "Véry lights" are fired from a Webley and Scott pistol (Fig. 4). They are used for signalling purposes. The weapon has a range of about 500 feet, and the shell is attached to a parachute, which descends slowly during the 45 seconds that the composition remains alight (Fig. 5). The latest pattern of pistol has a detachable stock for alternative firing from the shoulder, as the "kick" is rather heavy for a pistol.

Aircraft can assist artillery operations at night by dropping fire-bombs fastened to parachutes. The slowly descending mass of burning composition gives sufficient light to enable gunners to pick up the range.

In one type of star-shell the "stars" take the form of cylinders, in one end of which the illuminating composition is inset. The other end contains a folded parachute, which is forced out of the cylinder by a coiled spring after the "star" is liberated from the parent shell. The composition is ignited by the bursting charge of the shell itself, which contains twelve or more of these parachute-stars.



FIG. 8.—THE APPARATUS IN ACTION LIGHTING UP THE SURFACE.

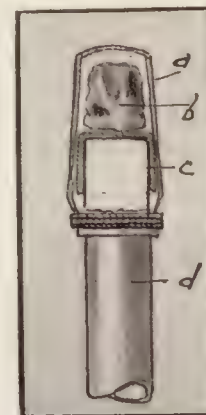


FIG. 9.—SUBMERGED IGNITION PRIMER DETAIL.

a. Cap; b. Lump of potassium or sodium; c. Weak india-rubber diaphragm closing top of tube; d. Tube of liquid-fuel illuminant. Pressure from liquid-fuel reservoir ashore bursts the diaphragm and cap, setting the potassium alight from the water and igniting the liquid fuel.

Many kinds of flare-lights are in use for illumination in digging trenches at night, etc.

An acetylene flare, to which are attached four mirrors radiating from the source of light (Fig. 3), is used as a signal to aircraft.

[Continued opposite.]





*Continued.*

HOW IT WORKS: XLVI.—WAR ILLUMINATIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES WHICH HAVE PROVED THEIR VALUE.

The angular positions of the mirrors enable the airmen to "pick up" the light from several different directions. Fig. 6 shows a German device for the production of coloured flares for transmitting signals. The particular colour desired may be obtained by adding suitable chemicals to the combustible liquid with which the reservoir (b) is charged. Chloride of strontium produces a red flame; copper salt a

green flame; and so on. A long or short flame may be produced by admitting more or less gas pressure to the reservoir (b) from the gas-cylinder (a) alongside. The same apparatus is used for distributing asphyxiating gas, and in a portable form for projecting liquid-fire. For modification of this device for illumination on the surface of water, and the apparatus, see Figs. 7, 8, and 9.





**"ARCHIBALD'S" BIGGER HALF-BROTHER: A GERMAN FIELD-GUN AND CARRIAGE SPECIALLY MOUNTED FOR FIRING AT AIRCRAFT.**

Here we see a German field-gun mounted for employment as an anti-aircraft weapon. A pit has been sunk to allow the trail to be depressed and enable the gunners to shoot nearly vertically, while a plank platform, fitted with slides and "racers," as with casemate-guns on board ship, has been constructed to allow of the gun-carriage being rapidly swung round bodily, as if pivoted, in order to follow the swoops and quick circlings of aircraft dodging the shells overhead. The photograph was taken on the Western front and is a German one sent through neutral sources. The dug-out near by is where the gun-detachment sleep and shelter if things become "too hot" above-ground. The French use field-guns in the same way: they fire bigger shells and range further than the ordinary "Archibalds."





MAN-HAULING : GERMAN INFANTRY DRAGGING A HEAVY HOWITZER BATTERY FORWARD WITH CHAINS, ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

As our readers have learnt from our pages, mechanical transport is employed normally to bring the heavier howitzers up to their firing-positions, but it sometimes happens that the ponderous pieces need to shift their places for short distances. Man-traction is employed then, as the readiest means available ; the nearest soldiers being turned on the task. Our photograph (received through a neutral source)

shows a company of German infantrymen in battle on the Russian front so getting a heavy howitzer battery forward with drag-chains. The spiked helmets identify the soldiers, the new pattern of ventilation-knob being not yet in universal wear. German artillerymen (like our own in parade dress) wear ball-topped helmets, to prevent accidents to the men's faces and eyes when stooping together at the guns.





**THROWING THE "SILVER BULLETS" INTO THE SCALE: AID FOR FIGHTING FRANCE.**  
In a recent speech, M. Ribot said, in effect, it is not enough to do your duty on the field of battle, pour out your blood, or to give your husbands, sons, and brothers. That is fine, heroic; but it is not all. It is necessary to bring the savings you have guarded like a miser. We must have the savings if France is to conquer.—[Drawn by J. Simont.]



**THE BATTLE-STORY IN THE CAFÉ: THE STRATEGIST AND THE MAN WHO KNEW.**  
This energetic civilian is not one of those strategists who have a plan to lay before the Generals. He is content to reproduce all the manoeuvres of the battles. A diner in the café is interested; the garçon is convinced and crushed. Only the soldier listens with a quiet smile. He recalls his last engagement and holds his own opinion. . . . He was there!—[Drawn by L. Sabattier.]





CHRISTMAS PRESENTS MADE FROM SHELL - CASES AND CARTRIDGES : GIFTS CONSTRUCTED BY A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

It was a happy inspiration to institute a competition for wounded soldiers and sailors to exercise the arts of peace upon trophies of war, disabilities of competitors being taken into account in the award of the prizes. Our photograph shows an interesting group of brass-work exhibits made with skill and taste by Farrier-Staff-Sergeant Crabtree, out of shell-cases from the firing-line, and cartridges. The feet of

the sugar-basins and the handle of the water-jug are made of cartridges. For the rest, shell-cases have been utilised chiefly. They will be shown at the "Christmas in War-Time" Exhibition, organised by the Professional Classes War Relief Council, to be held at the Albert Hall, on December 8, 9 and 10.—  
[Photo. by Alheri.]





SEC. LIEUT. (TEMP. CAPT.) C. G. VICKERS,  
SHERWOOD FORESTERS.



PTE. ROBERT DUNSIRE,  
ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGT.)



ACTING SGT. J. C. RAYNES,  
R.F.A.



PIPER DANIEL LAIDLAW  
K.O. SCOTTISH BORDERERS



SEC. LIEUT. A. B. TURNER,  
PTE. CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (R. BERKSHIRE REGT.) (DEAD)



TEMP. SEC. LIEUT. R. P. HALLOWES,  
D. OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (MIDDLESEX REGT.) (DEAD)



MAJ. (TEMP. LT. COL.) A. F. DOUGLAS-HAMILTON,  
Q.O. CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. (DEAD)



PTE. SAMUEL HARVEY  
YORK & LANCASTER REGT.

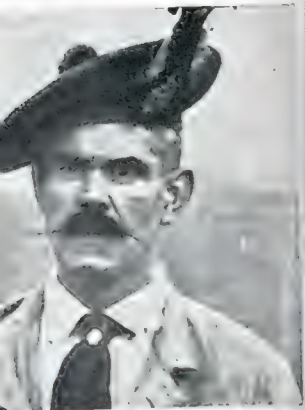
AWARDED THE GREATEST BRITISH MEDAL FOR VALOUR: NEW WINNERS OF THE COVETED VICTORIA CROSS.

Capt. Charles Geoffrey Vickers won his Cross for saving a critical situation in the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Private Robert Dunsire rescued wounded on Hill 20. Act.-Sergt. John Crawshaw Raynes rescued wounded under heavy fire. Piper Daniel Laidlaw played his company to an assault on German trenches, near Loos and Hill 70, with conspicuous bravery. Lce-Corpl. George Harry Wyatt showed conspicuous bravery at

Landrecies and Villa Cotteret, after being severely wounded. Private Arthur Vickers cut wires before Hulluch, under heavy fire. Lieut. George Allan Maling tended the wounded near Fauquissart under heavy shell-fire. 2nd Lieut. Frederick Henry Johnson, although wounded, stuck to his duty throughout the attack on Hill 70. 2nd Lieut. Alexander Buller Turner, who has since died of his wounds, led a bombing-attack, near Vermelles,

probably at a loss of  
around him with fresh cou  
rallied his battalion on Hi  
Harvey showed cool brave





R. DANIEL LAIDLAW  
SCOTTISH BORDERERS



L. Cpl. G. H. WYATT,  
DORSETSHIRE GUARDS.



PTE. ARTHUR VICKERS,  
R. WARWICKSHIRE REGT.



TEMP. LIEUT. G. A. MALING, M. B.,  
R. A. M. C.



TEMP. SEC. LIEUT. F. H. JOHNSON,  
R. ENGINEERS.



E. SAMUEL HARVEY  
LANCASHIRE & LANCASTER REGT.



Cpl. J. D. POLLOCK,  
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS



CAPT. A. M. READ,  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT. (DEAD)



TEMP. SEC. LIEUT. A. J. T. FLEMING-SANDES,  
E. SURREY REGT.



PTE. GEORGE PEACHMENT,  
KING'S R. RIFLE CORPS. (DEAD)

AWARDED THE GREATEST BRITISH MEDAL FOR VALOUR: NEW WINNERS OF THE COVETED VICTORIA CROSS.

probably a loss of hundreds of men. 2nd Lieut. Rupert Price Hallows, at Hooze, inspired those around him with fresh courage after he was mortally wounded. Lieut.-Col. Angus Falconer Douglas-Hamilton rallied his battalion on Hill 70, led it four times, and was killed at the head of his men. Private Samuel Harvey showed cool bravery in supplying bombs under intense fire. Corpl. James Dagleish Pollock, near

Hohenzollern Redoubt, compelled the enemy's bombers to retire. Capt. Anketell Montray Read, although partially gassed, moved about in the firing-line, near Hulluch, utterly regardless of danger. 2nd Lieut. Arthur James Terence Fleming-Sandes threw bombs at Hohenzollern Redoubt with Germans twenty yards away. Private George Peachment was killed helping his wounded company-commander under fire.





AN "ARK ROYAL" OF MESOPOTAMIA: A BARGE DECKED AND COVERED AS PARENT SHIP FOR WATERPLANES ON THE TIGRIS.

The naval side of the operations on the Tigris and Euphrates has once more demonstrated the Handy Man's ingenuity and resource. "A river war," says Sir Mark Sykes in his interesting account, written from personal observation, "presumes ships, and ships presume sailors. The Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine provide the latter, and the bounty of Heaven, the Ottoman Government, and a certain

sense of humour, which is inseparable from Britishers afloat, has provided a fleet. . . . And this fleet is the cavalry screen, advance-guard, rear-guard, flank-guard, railway, general headquarters, heavy artillery, line of communication, police force, aerial hangar, and base of supply of the Mesopotamian Expedition." The "Ark Royal" is parent ship of Dardanelles aircraft. Here is its improvised Tigris counterpart.

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THE BRITISH VICTORIES IN MESOPOTAMIA: TURKISH AND ARAB PRISONERS AT A STATION EN ROUTE FOR A CONCENTRATION CAMP.

Many prisoners have been taken by the Anglo-Indian forces during their victorious progress up the Tigris towards Bagdad. As mentioned on another page, the number captured at Ctesiphon in the battle that began on November 22 was 1300. Photographs of that date have not yet, of course, arrived, and the one here reproduced was taken on some previous occasion. Describing some Turkish prisoners

taken at Kut-el-Amara, Sir Mark Sykes has written: "Hearing a word in their own tongue they rose with beaming eyes and deep, respectful greetings. One of them, an old sergeant, said: . . . Who ever heard of the Inglis fighting Osmanlis? But . . . the Germans use us to fill their ditches, and kill us to defend the railways they have stolen from us."—[Photo. by Topical.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXV.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 25TH (PIONEERS) BATTALION, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

From left to right; Back Row: L-Cpl. Neilson, Sgt. Cook, L-Cpl. Thorley, Cpl. Slater, Cpl. Brennan, L-Cpl. Wright, Cpl. Ibbs, L-Cpls. Cordwell, Broadhurst, and Morris, Cpl. Richens; Fifth Row: Sgts. Gordon, Thompson, Peters, Blackshaw, Hallett, Blake, Eaton, Anderson, and Scott, L-Cpl. Adamson, L-Cpl. Hunter, Sgt. Jolly, L-Cpl. Cresswell, Sgt. Paul, L-Cpl. Sherratt; Fourth Row: C.Q.M.S. Yates and Day, C.S.M. Willimott, Sgt. Kennedy, L-Cpl. New, C.Q.M.S. Slater and Stolworthy, Sgts. Annells, Hamilton, and Edwards, Cpl. Alder, L-Cpls. Compton, Silverton, and Reardon, Sgt. Tharby, L-Cpl. Roffe;

Third Row: C.S. Instrs. Muggridge and Keys, Sgt. McAldin, Sgt. Instr. Vittery, C.S. Instr. Bright, C.S.M. Welch, C.S.M. Cansdale, Q.M.S. Anderson, Capt. and Adj. Mason, Lieut.-Col. Ward, Major Guest, R.S.M. Martin, C.S.M. Burniston, C.S.M. Pill, C.Q.M.S. Foort, C.S.M. Dart, Cpls. Duff, Stoner, Williams; Second Row: Cpls. Jephson, Sherratt, Davison, C.S.M. Preston, Q.M.S. Gosson, Cpl. Hammond, L-Cpls. Green, Coster, Sgt. Hipkin; Front Row: Sgt. Tanner, R.Q.M.S. Moorby, Sgt. Codling, Cpl. Turner, Sgts. Dignam, Halsey, Fletcher, Cpls. Broadhurst, Cook, Steele, Wetton, Sgt. Harvey, Cpl. Peterkin, Sgt. Chinnery.—[Bassano]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXV.—OFFICERS OF THE 25TH (PIONEERS) BATTALION, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Reading from left to right the names are as follow. In the Back Row: 2nd Lieut. H. J. Harris, 2nd Lieut. A. H. Smith, Lieut. H. J. Keat, Lieut. E. F. Abbott, 2nd Lieut. H. W. Boulter, 2nd Lieut. G. E. Merrill, 2nd Lieut. A. Thomson, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Emery, 2nd Lieut. C. J. Melvin, and Lieut. C. G. Baines; In the Front Row: Lieut. F. B. Mason, Capt. S. MacGuire, Capt. and Adj. J. H. Mason, Col. J. Ward, M.P., Major Guest, Capt. Ward, and Lieut. and Qrmstr. J. A. Boulton; Seated on the Ground: 2nd Lieut. P. Norman, and 2nd Lieut. E. D. Kiley. There are two Pioneer battalions of the

Middlesex Regiment, numbered the 25th and the 26th. The Lieut.-Col. in command is Mr. John Ward, Labour M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, himself an old soldier who saw service under Lord Kitchener in the Soudan, and wears the Soudan medal and clasp and the Khedive's Star. To his strenuous endeavours is mainly due the raising of the force, which is specially intended for service at the front in trench-digging and the construction of field-fortifications. Col. Ward is also seen in the third row on the page adjoining.—[Photo. by Bassano.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXV.—AT THE TRAINING CAMP OF THE 25TH (PIONEERS) BATTALION, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

Photograph No. 1 shows a company of the Pioneers on the march, carrying their entrenching implements and in full service kit. In No. 2 a working party of the corps is seen employed in constructing a barbed-wire entanglement, and putting the final touches to the outer edge. In No. 3 part of the battalion are shown under arms as in action, with bayonets fixed and ready to repel an attack on the trench

that they have just dug. Photograph No. 4 shows a typical Pioneer serving as a soldier in the field on outpost duty, watching an enemy approach at close quarters. "The Public Works Pioneer Battalions" is the designation of the twin corps, the 25th and 26th Middlesex. Their depôt is at Hornsey, and they appeal specially for recruits to labourers, navvies, and men of the building trade. — [Photos. by S. and G.]